

Civil Rights - day 2

Entrance task: Think: How does the following statement relate to the Civil Rights movement?

When voices aren't heard, they get louder.

Today: Review A Time for Justice

Important Civil Rights groups

Homework: Ch. 29-2 due Friday

Ch. 29-3 due Monday

"We Shall Overcome"
link

SPOT QUIZ #3

1. What was decided in the SC case of Brown v the Board of Education?
2. What actions did CORE do to promote racial equality?
3. NAACP is an acronym for what?
4. What organization helped African Americans find homes and jobs?

Civil Rights

civil rights

pl.n.

The rights belonging to an individual by virtue of citizenship, especially the fundamental freedoms and privileges guaranteed by the 13th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and by subsequent acts of Congress, including civil liberties, due process, equal protection of the laws, and freedom from discrimination.

dictionary.com

13th Amendment - outlawed slavery

14th Amendment - Citizenship, due process, and equal protection before the law

A Time for Justice

What were some social, economic & political conditions that existed for African-Americans in the South in the 50s & 60s?

- **Less pay·No voting rights**
- **Inferior position, socially**
- **KKK used violence against A-As·Intolerance & hatred on a daily basis·All white juries/whites rarely were convicted**
- **Black burial grounds was an example of the total segregation in the Deep South**

A Time for Justice

What were some methods that African-Americans used to effect changes in that current social/political system?

- Register to vote
- Marches/songs
- Demonstrations
- Speeches, esp by charismatic leaders
- Register to vote/vote
- White students/activists from north went down to south register A-A's to vote
- Churches were integral to the Civil Rights movement

A Time for Justice

MLK's *I Have a Dream* speech was presented to thousands of marchers in Washington, DC. In your own words, what is MLK expressing these words?

MLK's hoped that color would become immaterial in our culture. He hoped that we would be a colorblind society, whereby all people would be evaluated on their character, and not their color.

A Time for Justice

In spite of the 15th Amendment, most African-Americans in the south were not voting.

1. What reasons were given as to why they did not vote?

- May lose their jobs
- Fear of reprisals
- Danger for Black community
- They couldn't read/weren't smart enough

Georgia prom

2. Why was it so important for African-Americans to vote?

- Voting gave them some power/a chance to change the system
- Political power meant economic & social change

Was violence a necessary outcome of the Civil Rights movement?



When voices aren't heard, they get louder.



What's a *metaphor* ?

Metaphors help us to understand new or difficult thoughts, ideas, or processes by comparing something familiar with something unfamiliar.

All the world's a stage.

Professional sports talents are crops.

*His face was a barren landscape of sorrow,
parted by rivers of tears.*

*The neighbors agreed to a ceasefire over their
lawn ornament argument*

Life is a bowl of cherries

It's raining cats and dogs

He became a lightening rod for party criticism

You are the light in my life

Civil Rights Organizations

Using page 3 in the Class work packet:

- 1. Read about the six organizations on the handout**
- 2. Choose a general metaphor for all of the organizations and explain it**
- 3. Choose a metaphor for each group that illustrates its similarities to a subtopic within your topic.**

Metaphor/Simile sample

They were like a high school because they all had school spirit, but each group was unique and different - like cliques.

Organizations:

1. NAACP- was like the student government because it controlled major political conflicts, like Brown v Board of Education
2. SNCC- was like the gay-straight alliance club because it was 2 different colors united for the same cause.
3. SCLC- was like the Bible club because they were very Christian but still worked together for the cause.
4. CORE- was like the sports teams because they rode on buses during the Freedom Rides, like going to games
5. Black Muslims- were like the bullies because they opted to use force if necessary.
6. Black Panthers- were like the troublemakers because they eventually got caught & suspended

NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)

The NAACP is one of the original civil rights organizations, having been founded in the early 1900's by W.E.B. DuBois. It has tried to achieve civil rights for people of color through legal means. The NAACP was an instrumental force behind such Supreme Court cases as Brown v. Board of Ed. and the University of California v. Alan Bakke. The organization has also created community extension centers called the Urban League.



Carl Iwasaki/TimePix

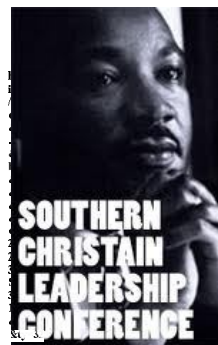
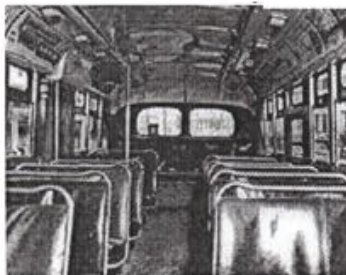


SNCC (Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee)

This civil-rights organization was formed by black and white students who were especially active during the 1960s. Their aim was to achieve political and economic equality for blacks through local and regional action groups. They were instrumental in organizing the sit-in movement at lunch counters in the south. They stressed the doctrine of non-violence when confronted with force.

**SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Committee)**

Also promoting the non-violent approach to securing civil rights, this group was led by Martin Luther King. Organized around the structure of black southern churches, the SCLC organized protests, sit-ins and marches, including the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the March on Washington.

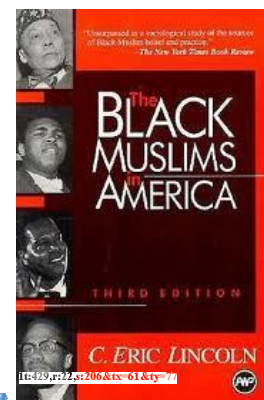


CORE (Congress of Racial Equality)

The Congress of Racial Equality sought to apply the principles of nonviolence as a tactic against segregation. The group believed that nonviolent civil disobedience could be used by African-Americans to challenge racial segregation in the South and, eventually, other parts of the United States. CORE was the main group behind the Freedom Rides and was instrumental in organizing the March on Washington.

**Black Muslims**

This group was originally formed in the 1930s but rose to prominence during the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s. Black Muslims believed in creating a segregated society where African-Americans would maintain sovereignty over their own communities. Although, violence was not stressed as a main tactic, the Black Muslims did not believe in practicing non-violence when confronted with force. As Malcolm X, one of its leaders, said: 'They say if your foe smites you on the cheek to turn the other cheek. Well, I say, if your foe smites you on the cheek, smite him back!'



Black Panthers

Formed in Oakland, California in the early 1970s, the Black Panthers were a militant community-self-help group which believed in armed resistance to "white oppression". Formed around African-American neighborhoods, the Black Panthers' goals were to achieve economic renewal in ghettos, stop police abuse of minorities, increase African-American participation in the political process and foster "Black Pride". Led by such charismatic men as Huey Newton and Bobby Seals, the Black Panthers used such strong-arm tactics when they patrolled their neighborhoods, ran community centers and held African cultural rallies. Because of their militant stance, they were infiltrated by the police and eventually disbanded in the late 1970s.



What path to bring about
change do you think was
the most successful - peace
or violence?

Civil Rights - day 2

Entrance task: Think: How does the following statement relate to the Civil Rights movement?

When voices aren't heard, they get louder.

Today: Review *A Time for Justice*

Important Civil Rights groups

Homework: Ch. 29-2 - due Friday

Ch. 29-3 due Monday

"We Shall Overcome"

link